

O190. Let ABC be a triangle with sidelengths a, b, c and medians m_a, m_b, m_c . Prove that

$$m_a + m_b + m_c \leq \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{7(a^2 + b^2 + c^2) + 2(ab + bc + ca)}.$$

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Since

$$\begin{aligned} 4m_b m_c &= \sqrt{(2(a^2 + c^2) - b^2)(2(a^2 + b^2) - c^2)} = \sqrt{4a^4 + 2a^2(b^2 + c^2) + 5b^2c^2 - 2b^4 - 2c^4} = \\ &= \sqrt{4a^4 + 2a^2(b^2 + c^2) + b^2c^2 - 2(b^2 - c^2)^2} = \sqrt{(2a^2 + bc)^2 - 2((b^2 - c^2)^2 - a^2(b - c)^2)} \leq \\ &= \sqrt{(2a^2 + bc)^2 - 2(b - c)^2(a + b + c)(b + c - a)} \leq \sqrt{(2a^2 + bc)^2} = 2a^2 + bc \text{ and} \\ 4(m_a^2 + m_b^2 + m_c^2) &= 3 \sum_{cyc} a^2 \text{ then } 4(m_a + m_b + m_c)^2 = 3 \sum_{cyc} a^2 + 8 \sum_{cyc} m_b m_c \leq \\ &= 3 \sum_{cyc} a^2 + 2 \sum_{cyc} (2a^2 + bc) = 7 \sum_{cyc} a^2 + 2 \sum_{cyc} bc. \end{aligned}$$

Also solved by Daniel Lasoasa, Universidad Pública de Navarra, Spain; Samer Seraj Ontario, Canada; Scott H. Brown, Auburn University, USA.